THE LEGAL-TENDER BILL.

Action by the Ways and Means Committee.

Non-Concurrence with the Senate Amendments.

THE VICTORY IN CONGRESS.

LOYAL HEARTS BURSTING WITH JOY.

Mr. Faulkner Pronounces the Rebellion a Failure.

The Disposition of the Rebel Territory.

WAR BULLETIN.

to Brig. Gen. F. W. LANDER.

pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself and the officers and soldiers of your command. You have shown how much may be done in the worst weather and worst roads by a spirited officer at the head of a small force of brave men unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemies of their country are within reach. Your brilliant success is a asppy presage of what may be expected when the Army of mee shall be led to the field by their gallant general. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

THE LEGAL-TENDER BILL. The Committee of Ways and Means, in a protracted session this morning, debated and goted upon the several amendments made by the Senate to the first two sections of the Legal-Tender bill. Messrs. Corning, Morrill, Horton, and Stratton voted throughout to concur in all the changes of principle. Messrs. Stevens, Spaulding, Hooper, and Maynard adhered to all the distinctive features of the bill, terest, as passed by the House. The vote thus standing four to four, those amendments of the Senate were not concurred in which make the issue of new notes one hundred millions instead of one hundred and fifty millions, which include the fifty millions authorized July 17, require the ble after five years, and payable in twenty years, instead of redeemable after twenty years as the House directed, and authorize the throwing of the bonds on the market for what they will fetch. The amendments are printed at Mill Spring and Fort Henry.
in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. Those concurred in by the Committee are numbered 1. 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17. Non-concurred in are

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15. Numerous letters were read to the Committee by Mr. Stevens, advising the passage of Washburne, just arrived from Illinois, repremanted the demand for the bill as universal and impatient. There is no prospect of a nearer se will have a small majority.

THE VICTORY IN CONGRESS.

from the Cl Houses. Vice-President Hamlin, beaming with at the same time to the others. wilder. Later in the day, artillery salutes distinguished correspondents. Potomac hailed the victories. The joy through Honors follow swift on the heels of victory. Imthe serpent head of compromise, and the cant of a reconstruction of the Union upon the old President for nomination to the Senate as Majo relations of Savery to Freedom was heard General, as a reward for his gallant services. anew, and traitorous suiveling of peace and THE CASE OF GEN. GORMAN-CHARGES AGAINST the instant reduction of the army.

MR. FAULKNER ON THE REBELLION. It is reported to-night upon the authority of speech at Martinsburg in which he expressed

ing a bill to enlarge the Michigan and Chicago Canal to the capacity for ships. It heard today a delegation from Illinois, and examined respect.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1882. their plans for the improvement, including the deepening of the Illinois River to the Missistippi, through which the canal and river pass. They have agreed to surrender their property and jurisdiction to the Government for awhile for the interest on the investment. Mr. Blair, Charles. Chairman, has been authorized to report a bill

for the week.

In the informal discussion on the motionsubsequently, for reasons of courtesy, withdrawn-to refer Senator Harris's bill for the Provisional Government of the Rebel States to the Committee on Territories, the fact came ment and the public will become informed of the imout, already well known in Congressional cir- portant news transmitted hence from twelve to cles, that the Territorial Committees of both twesty-four hours earlier than at present. Houses have nearly matured a bill for the The line will be under the management of Mr. W government of what were once States of the H. Heiss of the United States Military Telegraph more radical and broader in its scope than E.; weather clear. that introduced by Mr. Harris. It proposes to

THE WAR FOR THE UNION. ganic law of which, taking no notice of any of EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN. the peculiar institutions of the late Rebel

THE ARMY UNIFORMS.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Gens. Butterfield, McDowell, Kearney, Sykes, Willard, and DeRussey, will convene to-morrow, to see what changes can profitably be made in the army uniforms. It is supposed that their suggestions, if adopted, will save the Government about \$4,000,000 yearly, and give our soldiers uniforms possessing some beauty and a little comfort.

for the distribution of prizes among soldiers of the United States, who distinguish themselves in battle.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day

2d Kentucky Regiment, was hung at Bords-BENEFITS FOR OUR SOLDIERS, written permission beyond the limits of his citizen, whom he first enticed from his house and then wantonly shot so that he died."

THE CASE OF GORDON, THE SLAVER. Chief Justice Taney this morning delivered the inion in the case of Gordon the slave trader, denying the motion made by Judge Dean for the writ of prohibition to prevent his execution on the ground of a want of power in the Court to review proceedings in criminal cases to restrain the action of a ministerial officer. The application was based on alleged irregularity in the New-York Circuit Court. Application will be made to the Pres ident in behalf of Gordon on the same ground.

The House Committee on Contracts have been discharged from further consideration of Quartermaster Van Viiet's advertisement for horses. Committee says the shortness of the notice for bid was owing to pressing necessity. They are perfectly satisfied with his integrity, and his action in the premises was with a view only to the public in-

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Thomas B. Wallace as Marshal for the District of

THE OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

This forenoon Gen. Halleck telegraphed to Gen. McClellan the gratifying news that Gen. Curtis, in interest on the bonds and notes to be paid in pursuit of Gen. Price's fleeing army, has so far been coin, make the twenty-year bonds redeemable eminently successful. He had up to yesterday capafter five years, authorize the conversion of tured one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Capnotes, in sums not less than \$100, into 7 3-10 tains, and more privates, &c., than he could by any bonds, make the funded 6 per cents redeema- possibility just then take due care of. This mean Price's army.

TROPHIES OF THE WAR. The War Department to-day received by express

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a congratulatory letter to Commodore Foote, and one to Com modore Goldsborough. The officers and men under their respective commands are also highly plimented for their beroic achievements accomplished under extraordinary circumstances, and after surthe Legal-Tender bill without the specie interest mounting great and almost insuperable difficulties. chuse, and resolutions to that effect from while the hearts and wishes of the nation have been Chambers of Commerce in Louisville, St. Louis, with them through the long trials they have en-

THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday the military telegraph, the line of the agreement of the Committee. It is probable American Telegraph Company, and those of the that in the House non-currence with the Sen- Western Union Company, were connected with the headquarters of Major-Gen. McClellan, and put in direct communication with Gen. Buell at Louisville

Houses. Vice-President Hamlin, beaming with for the crowd in the galleries, which witing was over 1,300 miles. The communication checked its huzzaing at his rising from his was maintained from 11 o'clock in the morning till o seat, "It is in order to burrab—it is in order, in the evening, with the promptness of a personal inboys!" The congratulations of Schators were terview; and not only gave entire satisfaction, but wild, but the enthusiasm of the House was called forth the warmly expressed admiration of the

the city was electric, but through it all uprose mediately on the receipt of the telegraphic news, announcing the capture of Fort Donelson, the Secre tary of War sent the name of Gen. Grant to the

a telegram from Gen. Banks, that Mr. the acts of the Rev. E. D. Neill, in my communication pu Faulkner has within a day or two made a lished in your Daily of the Noth ult., are incorrect, and do that gentleman injustice. Not wishing or intending to wrong any an, I take this opporturity of making the correction as br the opinion that the rebellion was a failure, and full as were the statements. It is unnecessary for me and advised his hearers to make the best terms possible for themselves with the United States.

THE MICHIGAN AND CHICAGO CANAL.

THE MICHIGAN AND CHICAGO CANAL. The House Military Committee are considerwere probably mittaken in the matter, and did not fully understand the facts in the case. The fact that I did not know and never saw Mr. Next, is sufficient evidence that I could not have had any desire or intention to wrong or injure him, in any

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

at least, and to receive the tolls in payment be laid across the bay from this point to Cape

The line has already been completed from Wilmington, Del., to Cape Charles, and also from the THE DISPOSITION OF THE REDEL TERRITORY, headquarters of Gen. Wool about a mile and a half up the beach to the place selected for the crossing.

> as the necessary arrangement can be made this department will be connected directly by telegraph with Washington and New-York, and the Govern-

South. It is understood that this ball is much and will be of the greatest value to the Government. The Fernandina sailed this afternoon. Wind N

In anticipation of a visit from the Secretary Evide the whole Rebel country into Territo- War, the loth New-York Regiment was ordered to hes organized as if embracing newly-settled parade at 7 o'clock this morning, and the Secretary

Pursuit of the Rebels.

THE BRIDGES AND RAILROAD DESTROYED.

Part of Bowling Green Burned.

Gen. Buell Going in Person with 80,000 Men to the Cumberland.

TEN MORE OHIO REGIMENTS ORDERED FORWARD.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Peb. 17, 1862. This morning's Commercial has the following special dispatch:

"On learning that the Rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, Gen. Buell ordered a forced march by Gen. Mitchell, to save, if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges on Big Barren River. They, however, bad all been destroyed when Gen. Mitchell reached the banks of the river.

"The brigades of Gen. Breckinridge and Gen Hindman were, until Thursday evening, at Woodland station.

"The Rebels left nothing at Bowling Green ex cent a few old wagons. "A part of the town, it is reported, is being

burnt. " It is believed now that no Rebel forces exist

in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Franklin to Nashville. "General Crittenden is trying to organize anothe army at Carthage, on the south bank of the Cum-

berland. This is the only Rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville. "Gen. Breckinridge's and Hindman's Brigade have fallen back on Russellville, where General Buckner's and Floyd's Brigades have been statione for some time. Generals Johnston and Hardee were

also believed to be at that point on Friday. "It is believed that with the exception above brigades the whole Rebel army has been moved to Fort Donelson and Clarksville.

"What movements may have been made by the Rebel forces can only be conjectured, but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland.

'If, however, they have not done so the division of Generals Nelson and Mitchell will be ample to cope with all they may have between Bowling Green nd Nashville.

"It is believed that the Divisions of General McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of evidently that he has succeeded in breaking up Gen. Salt River, on steamers for Cumberland, on Saturday night, and that yesterday the troops, who have been in camps of instruction at Bardstown, were at Louisville, embarking for the Cumberland,

"Three Indiana regiments and a battery of artil lery leave New-Albany to-day.

The aggregate of these re-enforcements is per

"Gen. Buell, we understand, goes with Gen McCook's division, to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our forces will be by toprow night 80,000. While he pursues the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divi under Gens. Ne'son and Mitchell

"Since writing the above, we learn that ten regi ments now in Ohio camps are ordered at once to the

XXXVIITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862. Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) presented a communi-cation from the Socretary of the Interior, in regard to the recently discovered gold mines in California.

Several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves Were presented.
Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) presented a pe

m citizens of New-York, asking that the full rank Major-General be conferred on General John E. Mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) from the Military

Committee, reported a bill authorizing a survey in relation to the telegraph to the Amoor River.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH (Un., Oregon), the joint resolution relative to the mode of the payment of the awards for settling the Oregon and Washing-

ton War Debt was taken up.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) asked to have a dispatch read, received by Gen. McClellan, of the capture of Fort Donelson by the land forces of the United

ates.

There was laughter on the floor and the galleries then it was said that bloyd had escaped. The dispatch was greeted with loud applause in

he galleries.
The VICE-PRESIDENT -- That's all right. Renewed applause.]
VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair rules that such

applause is neither approving or censuring the Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) said, he had information that the City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, had also been taken. [Renewed ap-

The resolution in regard to the Oregon War Debt was then passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill to chance and regulate the Greent and District Courts for the Northern District of New-York was taken up and feetly free to say that the General-in-Chie

Mr. FOOT (Rep., Vt.) asked to have a dispatch

read, from a Rebel source, in regard to the victories at Fort Donelson and Savannab. [Loud applause in the galleries. | Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) naked whether it was Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Conn.) nased whether it was in order to cheer Rebel accounts.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to transfer the continuation of the Capitol extension and the erection of a dome from the War Department to the Department of the In-

terior.
On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), the bill

to provide for the better organization of the cavalry forces of the United States was taken up. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.) thought that fifty regiments, which the bill provides for, was too lar, a number. Each regiment cost about a million a year, causing an immense expenditure. He moved o reduce the number to thirty.

Mr. GRIMES said that the number of cavelry
wanted would depend on the character of the war.

If it was to be a guerrilla war, then we should r

a large force of cavalry. He moved to lay the bill on the table for the present.

Mr. HARRIS was in favor of the motion. He thought we could tell better about the matter in thirty days. He thought the expense was not so large as estimated. Eleven regiments were set down to the State of New-York; only three of these were full, and several were mere skeleton regi-

Mr. FOSTER said that it was evident from the dispatches received that we should want more cavary, as a man called Floyd had stolen away from For

Donelson and we needed cavalry to eatch him.
Mr. JOHNSON (Un., Tenn.) asked consent to offer a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Con-gress to the officers, and soldiers and seamen of the army and navy for their heroic gallantry, under the providence of God, for the brilliant victories they have achieved over the enemies of the Constitution and the Union.

Six: With a portion of the 18th, with about 30.00 troops.

chester on the afternoon of the 18th, R. PATTERSON.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) gave his recollection that Gen. Scott in the presence of the Cabinet said that the battle of Bull Run was fought against his

wishes and judgment, under the pressure of high authority, and further that he deserved to be dis-missed from the army for thus yielding his consent. Mr. BLAIR replied that all understood the state-

ment which was heretofore made by Mr. Richardson but the latter had further related that Gen. Scott in Three Generals and 15,000 Men Prisoners. answer to a question by the President, disclaimed that the President had influenced him in risking the battle. It would not do for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) to omit this important

Mr. STEVENS replied he did not wish to vindicate

anybody; he was no ones partisan; he merely wanted to ascertain the truth.

Mr. BLAIR said the gentleman's recollection was true as far as it went, but it was incorrect in omitting so much of the statement in relation to the interview as relieved the President from the responsibility of that textle. that battle.

Mr. MAYNARD (Uu., Tenn.), said that it was

that time he (Mr. Biddle) was in military service in part of Virginia within the scope of Gen. McClellan's command. A large number of his constituents, friends, neighbors, and connections, were with Gen. Patterson, and he never heard from them anything but what was in the highest respect favorable to Gen. Patterson, and expressive of confidence in his ability. Some of the officers in high rank in the army, together with those in civil life, were on his staff, and none of them, he believed, ever brought a charge against him. Whatever was detrimental to charge against him. Whatever was detrimental to

that gentleman was merely rumors and hearsay which the gentleman from Tennessee repeated. Mo Biddle cansed to be read an extract from Gen. Scots's report concerning Gen. Patterson's skill and bravery in Mexico, and also referred to the fact that Gen.

Stevens had any important revelations to make on their own responsibility, the Committee on the Conduct of the War would afford them an opportunity.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Union, Ky.) was opposed to the Committee, which should be abolished in order that harmony might be preserved in the operations of the Government. The power with which the Committee was clothed was dangerous. Let the officers of the Government be made to depend on the report which may be made by the Committee, and the Committee would command the Government, the President included.

Mr. GOOCH explained that the Committee never attempted to bring the President before them, and he

attempted to bring the President before them, and he

helieved they never would.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, continuing his remarks against the existence of the Committee, said the House might not always have such discreet gentlemen on such a Committee, others might become overbearing in the exercise of power. They might at first handle the scepter lightly, but it would ultimately become the Juhy of Hercules. They had no

ight be summoned. Mr. THOMAS (Rep., Mass.) said that he was one

belief that to the Committee we are in a great de-gree inselted for the important nalitary movements and the glorious news with which they were fur-

Mr. CRITIENDEN was of opinion that we are meather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Fort Cairo, Gen. Grant's late post, in a demonstration of joyous and loyal feeling over the a demonstration of joyous and loyal feeling over the late post, in the commanding Gen. ictories of the Union.

Mr. WRIGHT (Un., Penn.) moved an adjournment.

The liquid evidently at this time was not in proper solution for horizon.

Mr. WRIGHT (Disagreed to.)

The flower evidently at this time was not in proper solution for horizon.

The flower evidently at this time was not in proper solution for horizon.

The flower evidently at this time was not in proper solution for horizon.

The flower evidently at this time was not in proper solution for horizon. rity, patriotism, and morality of character. Gen. Scott sname was now a glorious part of our national

Mr. MALLIORT interest in the good tee on the Conduct of the War, as from the good tee on the Conduct of the War, as from the good tee on the Conduct of the war, as from the good tee on the Conduct of the Stenegrapher to the Committee on the conduct of the cluding P. R. Riley of Cincinnati, two wounded, cluding P. R. Riley of Cincinnation and cluding P. R. Riley of Cincinn

in the reduction of the salary of the Commissi namely, from \$5.000 to \$3.000.

The bill was then passed by 152 against 7.

The House went into Committee of the Who the Posterline A.

Mr. ARNOLD (kep., III.) in the commencement of his remarks, referred to the news to-day from the West, our troops having penetrated the heart and center of the rebellion. He proceeded to speak of Slavery as the cause of the conflict. Slavery is docard. This fact should be recognized, and all unite in practically meeting the grave results involved. The question was "liberty" under the Constitution, or "Slavery" on its runs.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.,) from the Military Com-

Senate bill, making appropriamittee, reported the Senate bill, making a

EN. PRICE CLOSELY CHASED UP.

A Good Prospect of his Being Caught.

The following is a special to The St. Louis Deme

vance. About 100 wagons, containing supplies for 7th Regt., Col. Cook; 9th Regt., Col. Merhim, were brought into this place, from Forsyth, sey; 10th Regt., Col. Morgan; 11th Regt., only a few hours before his retreat.

The Rebel sympathizers here claim that Gen. Price will be reenforced by twelve or fifteen regiments from Bentonville, Ark., under Gea. Van Dorn, but Gen. Sigel, who was advancing on the Rebel columns by a different route than that pursued and upset Gen. Price's calculations.

cers are the notorious Col. Freeman, Major Barry, rison. Aid de Camp to Gen. McBride, Capt. Dickinson Chief Engineer, and Capt. Donell, Quartermaster.

THEY FIGHT LIKE VETERANS.

UNCONDITIONAL SUBRENDER OF THE BEBELS

THREE THOUSAND HORSES CAPTURED.

20,000 Stand of Arms Taken.

Also, 48 Field Pieces, 17 Guns, and Commissary Stores.

FLOYD AND PILLOW SNEAK AWAY IN THE NIGHT.

Indignation of the Rebels at their Cowardies.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE.

Rejoicings Throughout the Loyal States.

son, and brings information of the capture of that fort by the land forces yesterday morning, with

Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners. The loss is heavy on both sides. Floyd escaped with

will proceed up to Clarksville. Eight mortar boats are on their way, with which

My foot is painful but the wound is not dangerous The army has behaved gloriously. I shall be able to take but two iron-clad gunbeats

A. H. FOOTE, Fing Officer
CAIRO, Monday, Feb. 17, 1822.
Loi of Care at McCLELLAN:

telligence. The fort surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. Generals Johnston (A. Sydney) and

up immediately two gun-boats, and with the eight ortar-boats which he will overtake will make an immediate attack on Clarksville, if the state of the ished to-day.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was of opinion that we are weather will permit. We are now firing a national

The casualties on the gun-boats at Fort Donelson were as follows:

ly wounded, including Wm. Hinton the pilot,

On the Pittsburgh, two men wounded. The force en route for Fort Donelson had mostly come up, and were located on the left. Gen. Lew. Wallace, with the steamer Missouri, and 11th Indiana Regiment, arrived on

House, which received it with the wildest enthusiasm. Floyd escaped.

Further official advices from Fort Donelson say that Gen. Floyd escaped during the night, and the Rebels in the fort denounced him as a black-hearted traiter and coward.

The enemy are known to have had 30,000 5,000 escaped, and the balance reported killed and wounded, or otherwise disabled. Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter in our ranks is mentioned as terribly severe.

All the National troops engaged at Fort Donelson are believed to be from States west of the Alleghanies. Iowa, Ohio, and Wisconsin were represented, but the bulk of the victorious army came from Indiana and Illinous.

The following Illinois Regiments are known to have been at the capture of Fort Donelson: Col. Wallace; 12th Regt., Col. McArthur; 18th Regt., Col. Lawler; 27th Regt., Col. Buford; 28th Regt., Col. Johnson; 29th Regt., Col. Reardon; 30th Regt., Col. Fouke; 31st Regt., Col. John A. Logan; 32d by Gen. Curties, may strike a blow on their flank, Regt., Col. John Logan; 45th Regt., Col. John E. Smith; (Washburne had nine Regis ments); 46th Regt., Cel. John A. Davis; 48th

> Also the following artillery: Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. Willard, six pieces; Plainfield

States, shall treat them as Free Territories.

PRIZES FOR SOLDIERS. Senator Wilson gave notice to-day of a bill THE REBEL FORCES IN RETREAT

NOMINATIONS.

passed upon a number of military nominations and debated one of a brigadier from the Pa cific side. MILITARY EXECUTION. Private Samuel H. Calhoun, of Company A,

town, Kentucky, on the 5th inst. He had been convicted by Court-Martial " of going without regimental camp near Bordstown, and entering the premises of one William Sutherland, a

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

THE ADVERTISEMENT FOR HORSES.

MARSHAL FOR MISSOURL

a number of Secession flags, trophies of the victory

Chicago, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee. Mr. dured, and most sincerely. The Secretary says: "We rejoice with you on the success which you Cumberland." have obtained.

The news from Denelson and from Savannah Gen. Halleck at St. Lonis, and Commodore Foote at was read aloud to-day at the opening of the Cairo. By the arrangement the messages of the General-in-Chief to each commander were repeated

PROMPT PROMOTION.

THE REV. MR. NEILL RETRACTED. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I have been informed that the allusion to

FORTHERS MORROR, Feb. 16, 2
Via Battimore, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862
The propeller Planet arrived this afternoon from Baltimore, having on board the sub-marine cable to

The line will be sunk in a few days; and as so

ands under Territorial Governments, the or- was to be received by a salute and other honors.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) hoped they would not make any reduction in the cavalry force in consequence of any news yet received. The war was not over. There were other battle-fields yet to be won. He hoped there would only be a reduction of the force to forty regimente.

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., Va.) agreed with the Chairman of the Military Committee that the war was not over yet. He knew enough of the Southern people to know that they would still continue to light. He hoped that the Senate would consider well before they reduce this arm of the service. He thought that we should have Governments in the States to support, and it would require cavalry to reduce the numerous guerrilla bands that would spring up. Cavalry alone was competent to such service.

Mr. FESSENDEN medified his amendment as a copy of a dispatch forms and the recovered of the Cabinet and the Carbinet and th

Mr. FESSENDEN modified his amendment so as Mr. FESSENDEN modified his amendment so at to reduce the cavalry regiments to 40 instead of 30. Mr. WILSON thought that 30 of those regiments to-day were skeleton regiments. They were scat-tered over the country. We will have to purchase

to-day were skeleton regiments. They were scat-tered over the country. We will have to purchase 10,000 horses to mount even 40 regiments. Air. DOULITILE (Rep., Wis.), disliked legislat-ing on a "penduam," which seemed to be the case regarding cavalry. Before the battle of Bull Kun we wanted no cavalry. After that we went to the other extreme and authorized about 80 regiments. We now propose to swing back again. Mr. Fessenden's amendment was adopted by Yeas 25, Navs 10.

25, Navs 10.
Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment, as mr. DOULTTLE, othered an amendment, as a proviso, that if the officers mustered out of the United States service take their uniforms and equipments they pay for the same at the original cost.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) thought that officers should receive pay for their time, and that should be sufficient. This amendment would be rather like putting the Government into the old-clothes business.

After some further discussion, the bill was laid HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) asked and readily ob-ined permission to make a statement relative to Fort Donelson.
Amid profound eilence, Mr. COLFAX said Gen. Fort Donelson.

Amid profound silence, Mr. COLFAX said Gen.
McClellan had authorized him to inform the House
that he had just received a dispatch from Cairo, informing him of the arrival of the gamboat Carondelet at that place, bringing the news of the capture
of Fort Donelson yesterday, by the land forces of
the United States, with 15,000 prisoners, including
Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, and Gen. Buckner. Gen.
Fleyd ran and escaped. The loss on both sides is
very heavy

very heavy.

Applause and laughter greeted the latter part of Mr. Colfax was surrounded by members to hea

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep. Ill. - I want the gen tleman from Indiaea to state that Gen. Ulvsses L. Grant, who commanded the land forces that captured the Fort is from Illinois, and from Galena, in my Mr. MALLORY (Un., Ky.,) in view of this gratifying fact, moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. COLFAX said that he had further news from Fort Donelson from Rebel sources.

Crice—"Let's have it." "Go to the desk an end it." "Read it." "Read it."

end it." Read it." Read it.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

Amid deep silence Mr. COLFAX then read the lapatch as brought by a flag of truce from Norfolk, onliming the capture of Fort Donelson, etc.

This was greeted with applause on the floor and in the galleries.

During the reading of this brief but intensely exiting dispatch, just sufficiently long, and fraught with tidings to stir the hearts of all patriotic men. with tidings to stir the hearts of all patriotic men, there was an evident effort to restrain the feelings which at its conclusion burst forth in a ringing cheer and clapping of hands, such as were never heard in the hall before. For the first time the professional etiquette of the Reporters' Gullery was broken, and this at all times orderly, amid the disorderly, portion of the House, evided with the note of poy which in full volume rese from these rad collects.

of the House, eclosed with the note of poy which in full volume rose from floor and galleries.

In vain the punctilious Speaker struck his gavel to bring back the House to order. None could see impropriety or infraction of rules in such an in-dulgence of patriotic feelings, and the rejoining went on unconfined upon the floor. Members sprung frantically from their seats, and rushed around the College and common center, he retreating to the open space outside the seats. Here congratulations went on apace as the dispatch went from
hand to hand. Amid the throughts venerable neember from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden, with
his gray hairs, was most distinguishable, and for
some nituties wherever he moved he encountered the
outstretched hands of his compeers, who congratulated him on the glorious event which had cleared
Old Kennucky of the Rebels, who had so long held
in throat it held to necepte of his native State; and
beartily, and with a beauing face, did the old pation feepond to the general feeling.

The Speaker had a busy time of it with his carping gavel, but for some time to no purpose, as it was

Mr. MALLORY moved to discharge the Commit-

Schographer to the Committee of the Comm

The House again refused to adjourn.

Mr. GOOCH (Rep., Mass.) addressed the House
in favor of the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a stenographer for the Committee on
the Conduct of the War. He called upon Mr. Wicklifle to state on what authority the latter on Friday
made the allegation against the Committee as to the
manner in which they performed their duties. If
the cartier as he are provided the control of the cartier of the carti

the gentleman had any authority for the all egations, be (Mr. Geoch) would yield the floor for him to Mr. WICKLIFFE ((Un., Ky.) repeated what he had herotofore said, namely, that he had seen it wated that the Committee had the General-in-Chief

before them, whom they had interrogated, and that Gen. McCleilan gave an answer which at least satis-Mr. GOOCH asked-By what authority do you

Mr. WICKLIFFE answered, Will you deny the Mr. GOOCH-I again add, What authority have you ! Mr. WICKLIFFE-And I ask whether you deny

Mr. GOOCH presumed the gentleman ma-

feetly free to say that the General-in-Chief pear before the Committee, not by summons, in invitation. He was free to suppose that this House had too much respect for those who compose the Committee to suppose they would ask him any question pertaining to the cenduct of the war which he would object to answer. His testimony was not taken. That the Committee had an interview with Gen. McCleilan was true, but that he was called as a witness was not true, and it was totally without foundation that the Committee had taken any testimony affecting any man without giving him fair and four portunity to answer the charge. The Committee was not a Star Chamber Court, as had been charged. Mr. WICKLIFFE asked, did you hear me say so. Mr. GOUCII—I heard somebody say so on Fri-

Mr. GOOCII—I heard somebody say so on Fri-ity. The Committee had summoned before them illy such witnesses as were necessary to the inves-gation. The Committee had deemed it their duty keep to themselves what they had heard for witnesses. They had made no revelations to indi-viduals, or to newspapers, which members might rend in absence of the report being made. He did and in absence of the report being mane. He did of believe Congress had done its whole duty when had made the necessary appropriations. It was se duty of Congress to remain in session, and every sunber should be in his place to contribute by all member should be in his place to controlled and sustain the Administration in crushing out the rebellion. The relations between the Committee and the Ex-ecutive, Secretary of War, and all other officers of e Cabinet, are of the most cordul character. officers and men going into the field should be sured that they are supported and sustained are supported and sustained b sured that they are supported and sustained by every branch of the Government, whether in victory or defeat, provided they fight manfully in the field. He trusted we would lose no more battles, and believed we soon can win a score of them if we only put the men we have now in the field against the enemy. The fall of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Roanoke Island, and Bowling Green is but the beginning of the series of victories in the history of the re-beluon.

Mr. MAYNARD (Un., Tenn.), said that it was reported by Secessionists, after the battle of Bull Run, that Gen Patterson sympathized with the South, and that he would soon be found acting with it. And it was also openly expressed by Secessionists that Gen. Patterson was greatly wanting in loyalty and fidelity to the Government.

Mr. BIDDLE (Dem., Pa.) said Gen. Patterson was his townsman and constituent. He had no knowledge from personal observation of the army which Gen. Patterson commanded in July last. At that time he (Mr. Biddle) was in military service in part of Virginia wisain the scope of Gen. McClel-

Patterson rendered services in the war of 1812.

Mr. GOOCH, resuming, said that if Mr. Blair and
Stevens had any important revelations to make on

mately become the clab of Hercules. They had no right under the Constitution to investigate the con-duct of the war, which included the future as well as the past. For himself, he had had an invitation to appear before the Committee, but the next thing he

so gratifying that the House evidently was in no temper for business. He suggested that the House adjourn.

The House again refused to adjourn.

The House again refused to adjourn.

The House again refused to adjourn.

The Carondelet four were slightly wounded, two severely, each having both arms shot away.

On the Carondelet four were killed, six bad-

The House went into Committee of the Whole on he Post-office Appropriation bill. Mr. ARNOLD (Rep., Ill.,) in the commencement

IMPORTANT CAPTURES OF REBELS. SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16, 1862.

According to the latest advices, the Union Army in vigorous pursuit of the Rebels. Gen. Price's army was on Crane Creek, 29 miles from here, on Friday evening, and our forces five miles in the rear, preparing to make an early start in pursuit the next morning. Gen. Price had placed his train in ad-

Four Rebel officers and thirteen privates fell into

A pony express, with relay posts, has been estal The Committee have, from the outset, been a unit lished by Capt. Baltiwin between Rolla and this point.

COMMODORE FOOTE PRESSING ON.

Hon. Gidzon Writes, Secretary of the Mary:
The Carondelet has just arrived from Fort Donel-

I go up with the gunboats, and as soon as possible

with me, as the others are disabled. The trophies are immense. The particulars will soon be given.

The Uni n flag floats over Fort Donelson. The Carondelet, Capt. Walker, brings the glorious in-

Mr. THOMAS (Rep., Mass.) said that he was one of those who voted against the raising of the Committee, and would do so again were the question repeated to day. He thought it wrong in principle, and uselies for any wise purpose. There are coordinate departments of the Government. Neither the Executive, nor those invested with power under time as the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, could be summoned before the Committee.

Mr. ROSCOF CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said he voted for the appointment of the Committee, differing from Mr. Thomas. He (Conkling) expressed his belief that to the Committee we are in a great device of the proposed of the summon of the committee of the committee.

Mr. Thomas. He (Conkling) expressed his foot, with the noble characteristic of our Navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take

On the St. Louis there were three killed, in-

and two severely wounded.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Monday, Feb. 17, 18:2. A dispatch from Cairo, just received, an nounces the arrival of a courier with dispatches from Fort Donelson, announcing its capture by the land forces, with 15,000 WAR IN MISSOURI, troops, and Gens. A. S. Johnston and Bucker. Mr. Colfax announced the victory in the

troops, 15,000 of whom are our prisoners,

our hands on Friday, and are now here. The offi- Regt., Col. Haynie; 49th Regt., Col. Mor-

nee Eighth Page.